

*Bissell*; wet, sandy pond-margin, Sharon, September 7, 1909, *C. A. Weatherby*, no. 2,713. NEW YORK: open alluvial and marshy flats between the city and Cayuga Lake west of the Inlet, Ithaca, August 13, 1913, *A. L. Palmer*, no. 79. WISCONSIN: St. Croix, "native," 1861, *T. J. Hale*.

Confused by Hitchcock & Chase with the more southern *P. philadelphicum* from which it differs in habit, more leafy culm, short-exserted panicles, glabrous pulvini, and spicate-racemose branchlets of the inflorescence. Much nearer *P. Gattingeri* Nash, which, however, has shorter and broader leaves, ellipsoid panicle, and more scattered, longer-pedicelated larger spikelets.

The type-sheet of *P. Tuckermani* was indicated by Tuckerman as a new species which he was afterward dissuaded from publishing. Tuckerman's herbarium name, *P. soboliferum*, has twice been published in synonymy, first by Scribner & Merrill as a synonym of *P. minimum* in RHODORA, iii. 106 (1901), later by Hitchcock & Chase as a synonym of *P. philadelphicum* in Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. xv. 58 (1910). In view of the fact that Tuckerman himself never published his herbarium-name and that it has twice been published by others in synonymy, it seems wisest to let it lapse and to use for the plant which Tuckerman at one time thought to be distinct a name which is open to no question and which at the same time associates the discoverer of the species definitely with the plant.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

### SOME CONNECTICUT PLANTS.

R. W. WOODWARD.

ELODEA. At Old Lyme, last summer, the writer was surprised to see an *elodea* growing abundantly in the brackish waters of a tidal stream, as he had known *Elodea* only in fresh waters. It was a plant with linear, acute leaves, quite different in appearance from the plant with firmer, more crowded, oblong, or ovate-oblong, obtuse leaves, which comprises much of the aggregate which has hitherto passed as *E. canadensis*, and is now segregated as *Philotria canadensis* (Michx.) Britton. Fortunately, a number of staminate flowers were found

floating on the water. These have oblong anthers, which are 0.8–1.0 mm. long. In the pistillate flower the three stigmas are linear, 2-cleft, and exceeding the perianth, which is, at least in dried specimens, purplish or purple-flecked. The fruit of *Elodea* is ordinarily described as oblong, but in this plant the fruit is globose, although the persistent base of the style may give an oblong appearance to partly grown fruit. We have in Connecticut *Elodeas* with oblong fruit, and others with globose fruit, a fact which indicates that specific characters may yet be found in the fruit. In general, this Old Lyme plant agrees well with Rydberg's description of *Philotria angustifolia* (Muhl.) Britton,<sup>1</sup> and is apparently this species, or close to it, although in the literature at command, the writer has been unable to find a printed record of *Elodea* in marine waters, and our local collectors state that they have not met with the genus in such waters. It was growing at, or below, the edge of low water. The herbarium sheets, showing both kinds of flowers, and mature fruit, are more satisfactory than sheets of *Elodea* usually are.

LOPHOTOCARPUS SPONGIOSUS, reported in the Connecticut Catalogue by Dr. C. B. Graves as rare at Old Lyme, was noticed the past summer, in the same town, at one station, where it was quite abundant, and many plants were seen with scapes reaching the unusual height of 20 cm., although the majority were tiny affairs, 4 or 5 cm. high.

PANICUM VIRGATUM CUBENSE. The writer has in his herbarium a sheet of this variety collected at Norwich, August 11, 1900, on a gravel bank along the Shetucket river a few miles above its entrance into the Thames. The spikelets are 2.8–3 mm. long and match perfectly material verified by Mrs. Agnes Chase, but the panicles are less strict than is usual in this form of *P. virgatum*. The same variety has been collected by Dr. C. B. Graves at Groton, a town on the east bank of the Thames at its mouth, and the writer has found it at Westerly, Rhode Island, a few miles east of Groton, where it is abundant at several stations in brackish sand.<sup>2</sup> This appears to be another instance, of which there are several, of southern or coastal species following up the Thames, a tidal stream, and its tributaries. Thus, *Paspalum psammophilum* is known from several stations along the Shetucket, *P. circulare* occurs on the Yantic, another tributary of

<sup>1</sup> Rydberg, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, xxxv. 460 (1908).

<sup>2</sup> RHODORA, xvi. 136 (1914).

the Thames, and *Hierochloeodorata* is occasional on many meadows near the Shetucket, and is so abundant at Occum on a marsh crossed by the trolley line that it gives, in May, a distinct yellowish tinge to the marsh. In the Norwich plants the 1st glume of the spikelets is not so acute as in the Westerly plants and the spikelets approach more nearly to the type as figured by Hitchcock and Chase.<sup>1</sup>

ELYMUS RIPARIUS is certainly not rare in southern Connecticut. It is occasional in Franklin, on river bottoms, and is abundant on gravel flats of the Shetucket in Sprague, where perhaps one half of the plants show a distinct reddish tinge, which is quite noticeable in the field. It also occurs in dry situations, as for instance, well up on slopes of the West Rock trap ridge, New Haven, where it is found not as stray individuals but in colonies. In all specimens seen by me, at least the lower sheaths are ciliate and often somewhat pubescent.

CAREX GLAUCODEA, occasional in Franklin, often along woodland roads, and always very glaucous, occurs at one station in Franklin where the plants are green or at most, show only a suggestion of the white bloom which is a characteristic of the species.

ERIOCAULON PARKERI, reported by Dr. E. H. Eames from the vicinity of New Haven, occurs also at Old Lyme. The writer saw several hundred plants at one station, all growing in soft tidal mud and below the high water line.

ACTAEA RUBRA NEGLECTA, Franklin, five or six plants in rich open woods.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS FLAVIFLORA. Franklin, on a shaded ledge. The plant was noticed at this station for several seasons about ten years ago. The place has not been visited in recent years. Known hitherto in Connecticut only from a printed record.<sup>2</sup>

EPILOBIUM MOLLE occurs sparingly at Franklin in sphagnous meadows, associated with *E. densum*. It has not been reported in Connecticut from east of the Connecticut River.

Specimens of the above, with a single exception, have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

<sup>1</sup> North American Panicum, Hitchcock & Chase, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. xv. 92 (1910).

<sup>2</sup> RHODORA, xx. 182 (1918).